GETTYSBURG.

## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

AT THE WELDON BOAD. An Important Piece of Bistery of the Petersburg

Singe. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Vour "Story of a Cannoncer" is very interesting, and generally very correct in its history, giving facts and reminiscences that seemed in a large measare to have been overlooked by other writers. Having served in the First and Fifth Corps, I read these articles with much pleasure. The partienlars that he gives of the siege-works in front June 18, are very correct, so far as my recollection Serves Inc.

It cannot be expected that he can be entirely correct in giving an account of the Fifth Corps' movements and battles at the Weldon Road in front of Petersburg, when he was on detached service with the Sixth Corps in its operations in delending Washington City against the advance of the Confederates under Early, and in their pursuit and victories over this same Confederate General in the Valley of the Shenandeah, under the invincible Sheridan. My object in writing these few lines is to call attention to the following paragraph of the Cannoncer in The NATIONAL TRIBUNE of the lith of January

"On the night of Aug. 15 the Fifth Corps was drawn out of its lines, being relieved by an extension of the Ninth Corps to the left, and the Fifth Corps moved by back roads way round near Lee's Mill and thence across the country to the Weldon Railrand, which they struck at and below the Globe Tayern early in the morning of Aug. 17. This was the beginning of the second epoch of the siege. It resulted in desperate battles about the Globe Tavern on the 18th, 20th and 21st, and at Ream's Station on the 25th, in which the Fifth and Second Corps here the brunt, and the success of the movement extended our left to the Weldon Railroad, and permanently cut that rebel line

It is to be regretted that the writer of the above did not accompany his distinguished battery in this movement of the Fifth Corps, inasmuch as then we would have had a better account of this very important part of the siege of Petersburg and the extension of our fortified line from Fort Davis, at the Jerusalem plank read, to Fort Wadsworth, and beyoud, on the Weldon Railroad, a distance of over four miles, a truthful and good account of which I believe has never appeared in print. Here were four bloody and important battles fought by these two corps, within a radius of two or three miles, and within almost as many slays, all of which were substantial victories, but with great loss on our side as well as on that of the enemy, and we have no intelligent historical accounts of them, other than brief mention in an incidental way, as if they were of small account, whereas they were of vital

Having been on the ground in command of my regiment, in Crawford's Division, Fifth Corps, in this movement on the Weldon Railroad, and some things so fixed in my mind that I cannot be mistaken, I wish to make several corrections in the interesting account given by

The Fifth Corps, having retired from the siege-works on the 15th of August, as stated, advanced upon the Weldon Road on the morning of Aug. 18, not the 17th, as the Caunoneer. hus it. The corps reached the road at the Globe Tavern-or the Yellow House, as known to us at that time-at about 10 o'clock, and took possession without any trouble, except that of brushing away a picket of the enemy. The enemy, however, soon took the alarm, and in the afternoon advanced in force with a view of driving us off, and the battle began lively and continued until dark, all in the thick woods, about a half mile from the Yellow House, in the direction of Petersburg, and on both sides of the railroad. Our loss was considerable in killed, wounded and prisoners, but we kept our hold of the railroad. . It was evident that Gen. Warren came to stay, and in so doing exhibited no little of his masterly generalship,

The next battle was on the following day, the 19th, and not on the 30th, as given by the Cannoncer, and this battle was in larger force on part of the enemy, and also with very considerable success on his part, as he broke our lines at a weak point on the right in the dense wood-Gen. Mahone, commanding the Confederates-and gobbied up and carried off prisoners about 3,000 of our brave boys. The battle lasted again until night, and was fought in a heavy rain. The results of this day's fighting were the most disastrous of this series of buttles, on account of the serious loss of one almost entire brigade of veterans armed with sevenshooters, of which great expectations had been entertained. Sad to think that at least twothirds of these brave boys perished in the Falisbury Prison pen in the next six months. About 100 of these were from my own regiment, There was controversy, inquiry and no little swearing amongst superior officers in reference to this disaster. But, notwithstanding the loss and the grief and the swearing and the fauitfinding, we held our position. The Weldon Railroad was still in Gen. Warren's grip, with no idea of yielding to Lee's repeated efforts.

The next day was Saturday, Aug. 20, and was bright and clear, and was a busy day, but no fighting. Gen. Warren seemed to have knowledge of Lee's intention of making another, a greater and a final effort to disposees us of our hold upon the Weldon Railroad, so important to the enemy in obtaining supplies from the South, and was all day engaged in establishing lines and batteries and destroying and leveling old ones that would not be needed in the next battle. Scarcely a shot was heard upon the lines in front that day, and the shades of night settled quietly down, but the calm atmosphere seemed to be full of impend-

The next day was the Sabbath, Aug. 21, and dawned upon us peacefully bright and beautiful, and things looked in the early hours as if the sacredness of the day was going to be properly observed. Before 9 o'clock this pleasant idea was utterly dispelled, and at or near that hour the very earth was shaking and heavens full of the missiles of death. Our lines during this tremendous cannonade were silent and waiting. We were in the open, with several hundred yards of clear ground in front of our lines, and which were in the form of a triangle. and extending, in all, perhaps three quarters of a mile, Crawford's Division occupying the right and front, and Ayres's and Griffin's Divicions on the left and extending down the flank below the Globe Tavern, or Yellow House, which was the headquarters of Gen. Watten, in whose generalship his corps had the last rose of Summer, every confidence. This frightful cannonade did not continue an hour, but sufficiently long, I suppose, to satisfy the Confederate commander that our lines of battle were well demoralized, and that a charge upon them would Le successful. The charge was made with battie lines of infantry. Having to pass through a wood, it concented them until within good range of our well-manned and well-worked batteries. I cannot enter into details, but can accurredly say that the rebels met with a most | Kan. complete and terrible repulse, with a large loss in killed and wounded and prisoners. Lee withdrew his forces that were left within his Petersburg lines, and never made another effort to recapture the Weldon Railroad from the Fifth Corps. The balance of that sacred day was used in the kind and benevolent work of gathering up the rebel wounded, carrying them in litters into our hospitals, and giving them the same treatment and surgical care that were given to our own brave boys.

The Cannoncer conveys the idea that the Second Corps shared with the Fifth in the brant of these three days' buttles; but such was this gentleman a couple of chairs and the floor not the fact, as the Second Corps had nothing | to spit upon. to do with them. The battle of the Second Corps took place four days after (25th of August) at Ream's Station, some two or three miles further south on the Weldon Railroad, giving away lots in Montrose, Colo., I wrote and and was a hotly-contested battle, and great loss received a deed promptly; they also agreed to experienced on both sides. Our division was ordered to march to render assistance, and when a mile on the way the order was given to return to our camp at the Yellow House. Gen. Warren, having secured the important ground, immediately proceeded to fortify the lines, and it was not long until the City Point Bailroad was extended to the Yellow House, and Gen. Mende's headquarters established near by. Fest Wadsworth, being one of the most elaborate and beautiful on the Petersburg line, became a center of attraction, and was visited not everyone own Real Estate, by Goa, Grant, Members of the Cabinet, and

other distinguished visitors who came to his headquarters at City Point. This fort was on the front line of works, pointing in the direction of Petersburg, and for several months after its completion was occupied by the 107th Pa.

Fort Wadsworth, Fort Dushane, a very large work, was built. The same regiment som months later occupied this fort. Here the Cannoncer must allow me to make another correction in his account of the incidents of this part of the line. He says that Fort Dushane was built upon the ground where Col. Dushane had been killed. The truth is that this good officer and Christian gentleman was killed in the battle of Sunday, the 21st of August, on the ground upon which Fort Wadsworth was afterwards built, and it must have been a mistake in some official quarter, as his name should have been given to the fort erected upon the spot where he gallantly fought his last battle and gave his life blood to his country. Gen. Wadsworth was killed in the Wilderness, and his name, under the circumstances, could more appropriately have been given of Petersburg, with the advance and charge on to and distinguished the other fort. Col. Dushane was from Baltimore city, and commanded the Maryland Brigade, and was highly esteemed for his estimable qualities as an officer and as a mon of high character. He was killed early in the action by a shell from the enemy hitting bim, as one of his officers told me soon after, on the side of his head, killing him instantly. He was greatly lumented by his command. The writer of these lines had a pleasant army acquaintance with Col. Dashane, and greatly regretted his death. After the capture of the Weldon Railroad it was necessary, or highly important, to extend the lines to Hatcher's Run, some four or five miles further, and a series of battles were fought through the Fall and Winfor months in accomplishing the purpose. On the 6th and 7th of Feb., 1865, the Fifth Corps, assisted by Gregg's Cavalry, fought the battle of Dabney's Mill, often called the battle of Hatcher's Run, after which the left of the Petersburg line rested and was fixed at this point until the final advance on March 29, in the direction of the Five Forks and the Southside Railroad. In the intervening time this section of the line, from the Weldon Railroad and Fort Wadsworth to Hatcher's Run, became the theater of many interesting things in army life. Secretary of War Stanton, in the month of March, and shortly before the grand movement against Lee, came away up here and reviewed the Fifth Corps, which was a very interesting occasion. Still more exciting and interesting was what occurred on the 25th of March, when Fort Stedman was taken and retaken. This was a stirring day indeed. The President of

the Army of the Potomac, as the assussin Booth's bullet killed the great and good man within 20 As the Cannoneer goes around the circle, I importance in the progress of the operations hope it will appear that he was in a position which led to the capture of Petersburg and to that will enable him to bring out the important Quaker road March 29, the White Oak Road March 31, and the highly important battle of Five Forks on April 1, 1865, in which the Fifth Corps did the brunt of the fighting. In this latter battle it was that great injustice was done to Maj, Gen. G. K. Warren, the gallant, able, and distinguished commander of the Fifth Corps, an officer beloved by his corps, and who had shown himself one of the ablest and most accomplished corps commanders in the Army of the Potomac. His memory should be cherished, and history should and will do him just-

to Meade's headquarters, Forts Wadsworth

ground near the latter fort, he reviewed Craw-

was a witness of several hours of smart fight-

ing, resulting in capturing part of the rebel

and Dashane, and there being a large parade-

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

ice. Thomas F. McCoy, Colonel, 107th Pa.

How They Prove Old Price Out of Missourl, of the Army of the Frontier, Department of the Missouri, and in order to draw someone out I will give a running account of the instraid made by Price's army into Missouri in 1864. I can't give dates. Our regiment (11th Kan, Cay.) at the time was hunting for Quantrell's gang, and when the news reached us that Price and Marmaduke were marching on St. Louis, Gen. Blunt's little army of Kansas and Wisconsin troops was hurriedly rendezvoused at Hickman's Mills, about seven miles south of Kansas City, and took up the line of march, and met Price's army near Sedalia, Mo. We got licked on very short notice, and retreated back to Lexington; made a stand, and got licked again. We again retreated, (in good | order, of course,) and fell back to Little Blue River, east of ludependence, where we made another stand, and fought from daylight until 2 p. m. Being nearly surrounded and out of ammunition, we again fell back through Inde-Blue, about six miles east of Kansas City. The next day (Saturday) there was hard fighting and skirmishing along the line and around Westport. At dark we were again driven back into the suburbs of Kansas City. We had no

Pleasonton's cavalry and A. J. Smith's infantry Sanday morning firing again opened in good shape at Westport, three miles south of Kansas City, and no tidings of when Gens, Pleasonton and Smith would reach us; but during the night Gen. Blunt's forces were reinforced by the timely arrival of the Kansas State militia, under Gen. Deitzler. Fighting continued until 4 o'clock p. m., and Blunt's forces were whipped and doubly whipped, but stubbornly held the ground, when, just in time to save Kansas from invasion, Gen. Pleasonton's cavalry joined us, and in an jucredibly short time sent Price whirling south along the Kansas line. We followed slowly, because of our jaded and hungry condition, nearly all night, and on and how the number compared with our anyone, but it "makes me tired" to hear the Monday morning Price, being pressed so closely, in order to save his baggage-train, gave battle on Mine Creek, on Kansas soll. Gen. Pleasontou's cavalry led the charge, and did it gallantly, capturing six pieces of artillery, 500

and that was the last we saw of them until we reached the Arkansas River at Fort Smith, where we saw the rear of the rebel army disappear on the opposite side of the river. We then gave up the chase, the 11th Kan. Cav. returning to Fort Scott, Kan., having been on the march for 45 consecutive days battery stood and where the clay was dug to without a change of clothes. Well, the boys | make the souvenir brick, and of the ground in were not pretty, being ragged, dirty and lousy;

duke and Caball. Price and his army went

pell-mell south, leaving his baggage-train seat-

tered promiseuously along the road. We did

not overhaul him again until we reached New-

tonia, where another short skirmish ensued,

half of us had no horses, and we looked like charge. I'll wager a coon skin that there is no march- know something about Malvern Hill House, given no details or incidents, and will ask some ters, and was abandoned by McClellan and comrade to open the ball. Now, boys, speak up, occupied by the Confederates. It was retaken and don't be afraid that some Eastern boy will by Gens. Hooker and Solgwick Aug. 4, and turn up his nose and call you small-fry. The | was held by them for two days, and was again Army of the Frontier did gallant work and lots occupied by the rebels. There are the remains of fighting, if it was on a small scale. We fought for blood, and "got there, Eli!"-A. B. SCHOLES, Co. B, 11th Kan. Cav., Westmoreland,

Made Him Welcome. [Yonkers Gazette.] Editor (to gentleman just arrived)-We don't

want any poetry. Gentleman-No?

Editor-Nor prose,

Gentleman-No? Editor-Nor blank verse.

Gentleman-How would a \$2 bill suit you for a year's subscription in advance? Editor-Why, my dear sir, why didn't you say so at first? (To office boy.) James, give

A Free Trip to Colorado.

Having read in several papers that they were giving away lots in Montrose, Colo., I wrote and give me a pass to Montrose and return if I would get 25 persons to take lots. I did so, received the pass, had a lovely trip, and while there sold my lot for \$140. Any person can get one tot absolutely free by addressing the Colorado Homestead and Improvement Company, Denver, Colo. By giving every third lot they are bringing thousands of people there. Montrose, the County-seat of an elegant country, is a beautiful city of nearly

3.00); at the present rate of increase will have 16,600 within a year. Their motto is "Get There, Boys," and they think free lots and free passes are sure winners. When property can be obtained free, why should

R. W. W., Troy, N. Y.

MALVERN HILL. \*

A Plan to Build a Monument on the Historic EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I ask a little On the reverse line, about a mile in rear of space in your paper to give the comrades some-

thing about Malvern Hill, Va., where the great battle of July 1, 1862, was fought. Malvern Hill and surroundings have been so often described, that I will only say that it is about 15 miles from Richmond, and about three-quarters of a mile from the James River. Turkey Creek flows from the base of the hill directly to the James, and tide water ebbs and flows to the depth of four or five feet. There is plenty of fish and game in the country, and springs of clear, cold water abound. Malvern Hill contains about 1,000 acres, at least one-half of which forms the plateau where McClellan's army was posted during the battle, which is nearly 150 feet bigher than the surrounding country. From the house you can see as far as the eye can reach. City Point, eight miles down the river, is in plain view, while the smoke of the factories in Richmond by day and the lights at night are plain to be seen.

The Pickett plantation adjoins Malvern Hill on the west, and is the spot where Lee massed his forces, who butted their brains out against the hill where McClelian's troops were formed, for a portion of the Army of the Potomac whipped the Army of Northern Virginia in this action, and then McClellan was afraid to stay and reap the advantage of his victory. But I have stayed here for a number of years, and mean to do so until I am ready to leave, and also propose to get a lot more Yanks to help me hold the fort, if I can, on this Pickett place, which was owned by the rebel General who made the celebrated charge at Gettysburg.

About 40 rods from the Malvern line is a monument of the Randolph family, of Revolutionary fame. The following inscription appears on one side of the monument:

were swept by inundation never before experienced, which changed the face of nature and left traces of violence that will remain for The base of this monument is about five feet square and the hight about six feet, and is of

finely-finished sandstone, with regular base-bed and crown mold worked in the stone, and is filled with brick. On top of the base is a square shall or pillar, which tapers to about 18 inches at the top. The monument is about 35 feet high from the ground to the top, But old Malvern towers above everything in the neighborhood, and a "- Yankee" is

the United States, Abraham Lincoln, made his holding the place, which most of the natives appearance among us that day. He came up don't like, and they have done their level best to down me and drive me from the country. But I belonged to the old Fourteenth Corps, and served under "Pap Thomas," and, as is ford's Division, of the Fifth Corps. This must well known, we usually stayed, and I am going have been a very interesting occasion to the to keep up the record of the old corps; but my President, as Gen. Meade ordered an advance best neighbors were in the rebel army, and of the left of our line upon the enemy, and he were, I believe, good soldiers. The meanest people I meet are those who were not in the army and who are not good for anything, or line with many prisoners. This, alas, was the rising generation, who have nothing, and Abraham Lincoln's last review of any part of who dislike to see a Yaukee come here and help improve the country. They are generally a low, couning set, and are easy to beat, so that the Yanks are taking the country and bringing it to the front in spite of all opposition.

I have been working hard for the past two years to develop old Malvera Hill, where there bricks or tiles, and I think there is also plenty of iron, as we find splendid specimens, and other indications of mineral wealth. I have also developed marl, which has an unknown depth, as I have tunneled, bored and dog 40 feet and have found no bottom to the deposit, which is of fine quality. I have interested some New York capitalists in the matter, and we will soon have extensive works for grinding up the shells and bones, and we expect soon to be shipping this marl to all parts of the habitable globe. We have dug out mouster bones, some of them so decomposed that it was impossible to tell the size of them, while others were as sound as when first deposited, which must have been as long ago as when Noah built the Ark or Jonah swallowed the whale. I do EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: We Kansas | not know that we have found any of the bones boys would like to hear from some of the boys of that whale, but we found the vertebra of some animal, which was five inches in diameter and seven inches long. But the majority of the deposit is seashells, the bones of sea serpents and fish, and green sand, and it is all at least 100 feet above tide water. Can any of the comrades explain how these bones and shelis got there? There are also millions of sharks' teeth, from one half inch to four inches long,

by three inches across. As thousands of people visit the old battlefield of Malvern Hill annually, I propose to make it a Summer resort, and build a hotel large enough to accommodate all visitors, for it is the most pleasant place on a hot day that I bave ever have seen, and I have been a traveler in my day, and lived in California for 12 years, where everybody thought the seme of climate pendence and took another stand on the Big | right of way for a railroad to connect with the | Corps at Gettysburg. roads running into Richmond, which will be

built very soon. I want to build a monument on the highest place on Malvern Hill, where it can be seen for 20 miles around, and want it to be a National sleep Saturday night and felt blue, knowing if did not reach us that night Kansas towns were | I propose to creet could be seen from Richmond with a field-glass.

The comrades who put themselves up as a traget for three or four years, starved in prison or suffered with cold, or wore themselves out even that number, ought to take an interest in | eral's commission in the Regular Army, my project to thus embellish the old battleground. But speaking of one Southern man Jonesboro, Ga., than they numbered, with their batteries, too. I would like some comrades to paign than any other two corps. Whether this state how many prisoners were taken there, present-for-duty roll,

prisoners, 1,000 small-arms, and Gens. Marma- taken from the position occupied by one Ozark, O. of our batteries July 1, 1862, on which is inscribed Malvern Hill, with date of battle, There is also a cannon unlimbered for action, a broken sword, and cannon-balls lying upon the ground are also depicted,

I had an artist come here and take views of McClellan's line was formed, from the top of ] the bill toward the river, which shows Turkey Bend, where the gunboats lay, Turkey Creek and the brick-works, and the knoll where the front of the hill, where the rebels made their

It may interest some of the comrades to and fighting on record that beats it. I have | which was McClellan's and Porter's headquarof an old fort, which was built in 1812, in one corner of the yard, facing the river, which commands the river road. The house was built of brick which was shipped from England over 200 years ago. The house is still in a good state of preservation. There are brick enough in the two chimneys to build a good-sized

In order to build the proposed monument, I will state that I will give the most sightly location on Malvern Hill, and to every comrade who sends 30 cents I will, by return mail, send either of the views above named, postpaid; or, for 50 cents, will box and ship the souvenir brick before alluded to, the person receiving the brick to pay charges of transportation. Ten cents from each picture sold will go toward erecting the monument, as will 25 cents from each brick sold. I hope to hear from every Grand Army man in the United States, as I also propose to register the name of every contributor and keep the register at the mansion for reference. I would like any comrade who was in the battle to give me any reminiscence of the part he took in the action; and any comrade desiring to embark in a paying enterprise would do well to address me .- H. P. MERCEREAU, Co. F, 14th Ohio, Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourtcenth Corps, Glendale,

A Sudden Change of Weather Will often bring on a cough. The irritation which induces coughing is quickly subdued by Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple and effective cure for all throat troubles. Price 25 cents per box.

Some Facts for the Eleventh Corps to Digest. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE, Dec. 12, 1889, Lieut. A. W. Peck, 17th Conn., contributes saudry state-

ments relative to the Eleventh Corps at Gettysburg on July 1 and 2, 1863. In his reference to July 1, he seems to convey the idea that his regiment did all that was done, for he informs us that after posting four companies as skirmishers, "the remaining six

companies were formed in column by division, but, "there being no troops in our rear to support us, we fell back to Cemetery Hill." He makes no mention of any organization other than his own regiment. Now Gen. Schurz, who commanded the Eleventh Corps, in his official report tells us that

the Second Brigade, First Division, fell back in considerable disorder, and could not be ral-Gen. Ames says: "We were driven, " # thereby creating considerable confusion."

Maj. Brady, commanding 17th Conn., in his

report uses the words, "rush to the rear. Will Lieut. Peck gainsay the official reports of his corps, brigade, and regimental commanders? It is true that the Eleventh Corps reports of July I agree in but one item-each declares that the other ran first; but it is for Lieut. Peck to balance their eccentricities, if he can. Schurz and Howard, for instance, say the Third Division advanced astride the Carlisle road, and the First Division formed on their right, but the Third Division reports assure us i their advance was to rally a stampede of the First Division. Again, Schurz says the First Division "could not be rallied"; and Howard tells us the Third Division was the first to give way, and specifies the brigade that led the

Will Lieut, Peck dispute Gen, Howard's statement that after the Eleventh Corps had departed the First Corps fell back? This pillar was laid in the calamitous year In regard to the assault on Kast Cometery 1771, when all the great rivers of this country Hill on the evening of July 2, Lieut. Peck i sadly at variance with the official evidence. He thinks no guns were captured by the Louisiana Tigers, yet we find Capt. Ricketts, who

commanded the battery, reporting that the

enemy "succeeded in capturing and spiking

my left piece"; while Gen. Tyler, commanding the Reserve Artillery, repeats the statement. Again I cite Gen, Howard. In describing this charge he says: "Ames was giving way, the enemy had got within the batteries"; and Maj. Brady, 17th Coun., tells us "our

left gave way.' If Lieut, Peck will examine the reports from the Second Corps he will find that after the ground had been abandoned by the Eleventh Corps troops Carroll's Brigade, from the Second Corps, was brought over, recaptured the guns and repulsed the enemy. For this service Howard wrote Carroll a very grateful letter, dated July 29, 1863. If Lieut, Peck will visit the spot he will find on East Cemetery Hill, not far from an Eleventh Corps monument, (which, I think, is for Lieut, Peck's regiment,) a stone erected by a Second Corps regiment, on which is inscribed a quotation from Gen. Howard-"You can take your guns away when this regiment leaves"-the history of which may shed some light on Lieut. Peck's perplexity as to what kappened there in the evening of July 2, 1863.

Something must have been the matter with the Eleventh Corps, for in that same monthto the changes proposed - merging two divisions | both friendly and unfriendly to Gen. McClelof this corps into the Second and Twelfth Corps | Jan. For a time he was exceedingly anxious respectively-they have my approval, as also the approval of the division commanders con-

Col. Bushbeck wrote: "Consolidation of this corps with same other corps would be in the interest of the service." Col. Orland Smith wrote: "It is undeniable that the reputation of the corps has been such

as to involve in represel and mortification all parties connected with it," While Lieut, Peck's Division commander penned a lengthy epistle to Gen. Howard, from which I can only find space for extracts: "The reputation of this corps in this army is so bad that good troops are demoralized and rendered worthless while they wear its badge and form part of its organization, " " A not clean reputation at Gettysburg. \* \* The stigma of the corps attaches to all. \* " I see no remedy for the salvation of the material of this corps but the breaking up of the organization. its name and symbol cast into oblivion, the

consolidation of its regiments into other corps, and a pretty general dismissal of officers." Leaving Lieut. Peck to meditate over these rather plain words from his own officers, all written in July, 1863, Laubscribe myself-Jas, BEALE, 12th Mass., First Corps, 719 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Oblo Troops in the Eleventh Corps.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a recent thy the highest praise was the then universal issue of your paper there seems to be a great deal said about the bravery of particular men was reached. I also propose to build a wharf, and organizations, and much has been said so that the steamers from New York, Philadel- about the cowardice of the Eleventh Corps. I phia and other points can land within a short | now desire to give a few facts and figures of the | Twenty-third Corps has no apologies or exdistance of the Hill. I have also secured the closses of the Ohio regiments in the Eleventh

The 25th Ohio went into battle with 220 members, and lost 183; the 55th bad 375, and lost 49; the 61st had 309, and lost 54; the 75th had 269, and lost 186; the 82d had 258, and lost 181; the 107th had 480, and lost 211; makaffair, with a statue of "Honest Old Abe Lin- ing a total of 1,911 present, and a loss of 864. coln" on the top of it. Such a monument as Now, I make this statement so that good regiments might not have their records smirched. My regiment (the 82d) lost the first day 19 comblamed Howard for that day's work, as well as | to a watery grave, for our defeat at Chancelloraville, and he ought chasing such men as Gen. Rosser, who feels so | to be praying to-day for forgiveness for the badly because one Southerner could not whip tives he sacrificed in those two battles, instead more than one Yankee, and very often not of being a preacher and holding a Major-Gen-

It is claimed that after the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated under the whipping five Yankees, I would like to say that | command of Hooker, and were sent West and my brigade captured more men at the battle of given the designation of the Twentieth Corps, they lost more men during the Atlanta camold Eleventh Corps pounded so much 25 years To go back to the monument, I think it after the war. God knows she got enough should face toward Richmond, and ask the during '62, '63, and she did not live very long opinion of comrades upon the subject. I have anyhow, and was in only two large battlesalso made a souvenir cannon brick from clay | Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. - D. HENSON,

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainty trying every known remedy at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved bim from death. Any sufferer from the house, the plateau behind the house where | envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren Street, New as dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped York, will receive the recipe free of charge,

Battle of Kinston, N. C.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice in then moved toward the left and front, where the 10th Conn. and, I think, the 103d Pa, came four feet high. There was a yard, inclosed by a paling fence, which, with the grove about it. into them a murderous fire from under and about the church. Our men after a few min- caissons, utes charged, routed the enemy and cut off the retreat at the bridge over the Neuse River. the rebels having fired the bridge before all or sprout where the 40th Conn. stood on the Art., Syracuse, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 820 Paucra' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

Comments and Corrections,

N. M. Camp, Battery D. 1st Ohio, Des Moines, Iowa, thinks that Comrade Sherman is a "little off." The "rowdy West" claims the honor of the first battle of the war. After Fort Sumter the first battle was Philippi, W. Va., June 3, 1861, and was fought on our side by Ohio and Indiana men, commanded by Gens, Kelly, Milroy, Steadman, and James Barnett, of the artillery. It was a Union victory.

J. R. Barbour, Co. H. 14th Pa. Cav., Arden, Pa., replies to Comrade Palmer, who charged him with criticizing Grant, and also sympathizing with the South and reading histories written by Southerners. As for the first charge, he denies it; as to the second, his record will prove his loyalty as well as Comrade Palmer's, and, as to the third, Headley's and Greeley's histories are the only ones he has read.

Joseph L. Johnson, Corporal, Co. A. Sth Mass., Newburyport, Mass., was much interested in the account of the "Bay State Minutemen," by James L. Sherman. Where he got hold of the part of his narrative which relates to the breaking in of the heads of all the drums of the regiment by Gen. Butler in his "wild fary" to incite the men to renewed efforts to push overboard those coal-cars, is more than the writer can imagine. The pushing overboard of the cars was an easy matter, and took but a small part of the regiment. The breaking in of the drumhead, for there was only one broken, was occasioned by the frantic efforts of Butler to get the men to double-quick from stem to stern of the boat, to jar her, that she might be started from the bottom, where she was grounded. Johnson stood beside the old man when he took the drum off the neck of the man who was beating it, and with a blow or two broke in the head.

Wm. P. Haines, 12th N. J., Mickleton, N. J. says that Comrade Potter, 8th Ohio, disputes his statement that Carroll's Brigade, or any part of it, carried the works at Spottsylvania May 12. Comrade Haines says the 8th Ohio was a model regiment, and, like the rest of Carroll's, was often found where the fighting was hottest. Comrade Potter says that the First Division carried those works long before Carroll's Brigade reached the spot. The writer wants to know why they did not lef the Johnnies know something about it, for when the 12th N. J. sprang on their works the enemy were around their little fires cooking their breakfasts; some with their shoes off drying their feet; others calmly sleeping or just crawling out of their pup-tents, and everything seemed to show that if the First Division had been there long before and captured those works, the rebels still knew nothing about it. Erastus R. Garvey, Co. I, 18th N. Y., and Co. L. 7th N. Y. H. A., Garfield, N. Y., says he showed Sol Smith's article on Malvern Hill to several members of the Army of the Potomac, and all declared there is no truth in the state-

ment that the army was more demoralized July 2, 1862, while on its retreat to Harrison's Landing, than it ever was before or after that. July, 1863 -Gen. Howard wrote Halleck: "As Ohio, Spring Hill, Kan., says that he has been Levi Nicholson, Co. H, 161st, and Co. E, 194th for him to succeed, and when he was nominated for the Presidency, in 1864, the writer wondered if it would be better for the country if

he were elected; but that fooliahness was soon

knocked out of him when he heard rabid rebels electioneering for McClellan.

Schoffeld Defended, F. O'Leary, Levant, Kan., thinks Comrade Shellenberger must be sick, as a comrade in good health certainly would not spend his time in traducing and vilifying his comrades, especially those of the Twenty-third Corps and Gen. Schofield. The writer was a member of the lost brigade, which was left out in the cold at Centerville, and was not at Franklin during the battle, said brigade being Gen. Cooper's, of the Second Division, Twenty-third Corps; but it got around on Dec. 9 to Nashville by the way of Clarksville, and took a hand in the Nashville fight, capturing Shy's Hill, the key to the rebel position, without orders, on the evening of the 15th. To show that the officers of the Fourth Corps had no ill-feeling toward the members of the Twenty-third Corps, O'Leary says that on Dec. 10, 1864, he was waiting in a hotel in Nashville for something to eat, and the house was full of officers from the Fourth Corps, from Colonels down to Lieutenants. His ears and eyes were open, and he never heard a word derogatory of Schofield or the Twenty-third Corps, but on the contrary that they were wor-

feeling of everyone; n reference to Shellenberger's attack on the Twenty-third Corps and Schofield, says the ord, and it is rather late in the day for one others so nobly won.

and ironclad Lehigh, Yarmouth, Me., says the account of the death of Admiral Quackenbush the Patapico at the time of her sinking in Charleston Harbor, brings to his mind as a witmissioned officers out of 23, and I always dent in which so many brave men went down a single engagement, saw it mentioned that

Chickamauga.

A., Goddard, Kan., says that had Comrade Dolton confined his article in regard to Battery M, 1st Ill. Art., to a statement of facts, all would have applauded; but when he says that Sheridan's and Davis's Divisions were driven pellmell from the field, and that they ran away from the enemy so fast that their coat-tails were invisible, the writer thinks it is time to call a halt. He says that their whole war record shines out far too brilliantly for Dolton's pen to detract from or his to defend it. Had Dolton stood beside the road leading through Rossville Gap between the hours of 10 and 11 that Sunday night he would have seen those devoted heroes of Sheridan among the very last troops to march through, and they looked and acted like anything but the cowards the comrade's | that Gen. Buell was in command of the army article implies they were.

noon of Sept. 20, 1863, he would acknowledge | it was not Grant, Buell or Pope. The writer that there was another battery in Gordon was with that army from Shiloh to Corinth, Granger's Reserve Corps that did equally as and Beauregard was not in Corinth with an good fighting as Battery M, although the writer | army afterward, does not doubt that that battery did splendid | W. M. Remy, Co. E, 33d Ohio, Sybene, O. service and worked its guns finely. The writer's | thinks that Lozier does injustice in his opposiour soldler paper of the 13th ult, an article by | battery of six guns, attached to Col. Dan Mc- | tion to placing Gen. Buell on the retired list. the previous night, in charge of the supply sook the wrong road and marched to within 25 train for the artillery. We heard the mus- yards of the celebrated Washington Battery of from Corinth, as Gen. Halleck was in comketry and cannon at the front, and obtained New Orleans, with 10 guns. When Barnett mand. Buell was subject to their orders, permission to go and help care for the wounded. | discovered the danger he gave the command : found James Dunlap, guidon of Battery F, "Pieces and caissons, left about!" and the 3d N. Y. Art., with a leg shattered by a mus- order was as quietly executed as on parade. ket-ball. I helped him to the field hospital. I After moving a few rods to the rear, he ordered " By the left flank," which brought the battery into an open field, where they were discovered out of the swamp in rear of an old, dilapidated by the rebels, who immediately opened fire; church building, which stood upon posts about | but they soon reached the bill on the left of Steedman and went into battery, supported by the 52d Obio, and 85th, 86th and 125th Ill., and made a cover for the rebels. As our men went for the balance of the day held that position. up to the crest of the ridge the rebels poured. They at length silenced the rebel battery by disabling three guns and blowing up two

John Will, Co. H, 115th Ill., Capitol Building, Des Moines, Iowa, cannot understand how Dolton could make the ridiculous assertion of their own men crossed. I cut a walnut bush that one battery fought and held back a whole corps with all its artillery for an entire afterridge under the concentrated fire from about noon. The writer says the facts are these; the old church, and 10 balls had struck it in | Steedman's Division, of Granger's Corps, was less than a yard's length. The Chaplain of the on the left of the line in the morning, but the loth asked as a favor that I should give the about 1 or 2 o'clock went over to the right on Me. stick to him to take home as a souvenir of the | double-quick, arriving there just as Longstreet battle of Kinston, N. C. If he is living I hope | was making a charge to envelop Thomas. They this may meet his eye .- PAUL FAY, 3d N. Y. | checked him and fought the remainder of the day, and Longstreet acknowledged afterward to Lieut. Hatfield that he repeatedly charged that division with three divisions, and was repulsed every time. It is true that Battery M was in the engagement, as the writer stood not more than 20 feet from one of the guns. Toward the latter part of the afternoon the ammunition of the corps gave out, and Steedman ordered a bayonet charge. The men rushed up the hill in front of the guns, the latter going to the rear, and drove the rebels back. Steedman's Division reformed its line, and after remaining in its position some time, fell back to Rossville. The writer would like to hear from Capt. Reardon and Lieuts, Slaughter and Hatfield.



"MY WIFE IS A TERROR!"

said a mild-tempered man in our hearing. "She snaps and snarls and spanks her severe on her, my friend; you little realize of the system. her sufferings. She has lost her former sweet disposition, and ill health is the cause | cure for the most complicated and obstiof it all. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription | nate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, will make her well,

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## CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

manently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists. Criticizing the Cannoncer.

In THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Feb. 27 the Cannoncer described, perhaps with more wehemence than was necessary, the character of certain recruits who were brought into the army by the big-bounty and substitute system prevailing in 1864. We have received a good many letters from veterans who enlisted in that year, and who seem to take this denunciation as personal to themselves. Everyone knows that a great many mercenaries come into the army under the big-bounty and substitute system, but everyone knows also that a great many good, honest soldiers enlisted in 1864, who did their duty, many of them being boys who were too young for enlistment in previous years. We are confident that the Cannoncer did not mean any reflection upon this class of men, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE did not. We can see no reason why any honest, duty doing soldier who enlisted in 1864 should consider himself reflected upon by the Caunoncer's reference to "bounty-jumpers," etc. John Donelson, Co. L. 4th Pa. Cav., Agency

City, Iowa, would like to ask the Cannoncer how he formed three cavalry divisions at Cedar Chas. S. Ashton, Co. I, 100th Ohio, Cecil, O., Creek. The Third Division (Gray's) remained with the Army of the Potomac, and took an active part in the operations against the Weldon and South Side Roads during the Fall and cuses to make, but points with pride to its rec- Winter of 1864. [There were three cavalry divisions in Sheridan's army. Two of them, comrade to try to take away the laurels of Merritt's and Custer's, were from the Army of the Potomac. The other was commanded at Watson G. Drinkwater, U. S. gunboat Sebago | Cedar Creek by Col. Powell, who succeeded Gen. Averell when the latter was relieved, This last-named division was the cavalry of the in a recent issue, and of his having commanded | Army of West Virginia, and never belonged to the Army of the Potomac. - EDITOR.]

W. A. Burry, West Alexander, Pa., in reading ness many incidents connected with that acci- the list of batteries that lost 20 men or more in Battery E, 2d Pa, L. A., lost 21 men at the battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn. He wants to know John Clark, Barnett's battery (I), 2d III. L. if this is not an error, and should it not be Knapp's battery (E), Pa. L. A. This loss is greater in proportion than the losses mentioned, from the fact that there were only four guns. All their officers were killed or disabled, and the battery at the close of the fight was under the command of a Sergeant. The writer's battery was known only as Knapp's battery, but he always thought they efficially belonged to the 1st Pa. L. A. until looking over his discharge paper, he sees they are called Ind'p't Battery E. Pa. L. A. |Our correspondent is right. The error was a typographical one. It was Knapp's battery, -- Editor.]

Buell Not to Blame. J. L. Bigley, First Sergeant, 8th Iowa, Shellsburg, Iowa, denies Comrade Lozier's statement on the Corinth campaign. After the battle of S. J. Murphy, Sergeant, Battery I, 2d Ill. Shiloh, Halleck took command, with headquar-L. A., Rush City, Minn., was much amused at | ters in the field, with Gen. Grant second in Dolton's statement, and says if he were a little | command. This was in April and May, 1862. better posted as to what was done on the after- If anyone was to blame for Beauregard's escape,

Corp'l James M. Rogers, Co. H. 10th Conn. On Cook's Brigade, of the Second Division of Lozier is correct in his statement about the that same bright Sunday morning, Dec. 12, Granger's Reserve Corps, was ordered forward dispatches captured at Huntsville and for-1862. I was near Gen. Foster's headquarters of | into position, but by some misunderstanding it | warded to Buell, but that General was in no Buell made some terrible blunders; but if all the officers who blundered during the war had been cut off from the retired list, that list would be much shorter than it is now. Lost and Found.

John Sims, Co. C. 7th Ind. Cav., Dicks, Mo., left his discharge with Graham and Nelson Toledo, Iowa, in 1867 or 1868, and has not heard from it since. He would like to recover it, James K. Guest, First Sergeant, Co. A, 15th U. S., Bonaccord, Kan., would like to knew if any comrade found his discharge, lost at Iudianapolis while on his way home in 1865.

Random Shots.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is desirous of obtaining the addresses of all the Secretaries of regimental associations, and will be greatly obliged to whomsoever will send them. Perrin Swan, Co. E. 26th Me., Franklin! Me., wonders why he never sees anything from the Third Brigade, Grover's Division, composed of

the 13th and 25th Conn., 159th N. Y. and 26th C. W. Dean, Co. G. 4th Mass., Box 373, Wells, ton, O., has on file the names and addresses of several thousand comrades from almost every regiment, and says that all communications, with stamps inclosed, from comrades or others seeking information will be promptly answered.

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